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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 44

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Recalling its resolutions 48/214 of 23 December 1993 and 49/142 of 23 December 1994 on the New Agenda,

Recalling also its resolutions 50/160 A and B of 22 December 1995 and 16 July 1996 establishing the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General

Assembly for the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Noting that the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda has been an occasion for an in-depth assessment of the actions taken in the implementation of the New Agenda and the measures needed to accelerate its implementation during the remaining period of the decade and beyond,

Recognizing that while there was an overall improvement in economic performance in some African countries, in the continent as a whole, many of the critical social conditions and economic problems which led to the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,[1] and the New Agenda in 1986 and 1991, respectively, still exist and have worsened in some countries;

Recognizing also, as noted in the mid-term review,[2] that poverty and unemployment are expected to increase substantially in Africa, leading to the need for African countries and the international community to take urgent measures to attain the objectives of the New Agenda,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda,[3]

Taking note also of the document of the Organization of African Unity on the mid-term review of the New Agenda, the outcome of the High-level Seminar on African Development, held at Tokyo on 27 and 28 August 1996, and the submission by the non-governmental organizations,

Noting the contribution made by individual Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee,

1. Adopts the conclusions of the mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, consisting of an assessment of the responses and measures to accelerate the implementation of the New Agenda, as set forth in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[2] highlighting key areas for priority attention, inter alia: (a) economic reforms, including the effective mobilization and efficient utilization of domestic resources; (b) the promotion of private sector and foreign direct investment; (c) the intensification of the democratic process and the strengthening of civil society; (d) environment and development; (e) resource flows; (f) solution of Africa's debt problem; (g) trade facilitation and market

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[1] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/51/48), para. 44, annex.

[3] A/51/228 and Add.1 and A/AC.251/5.

access; (h) the diversification of African economies; (i) the improvement of physical and institutional infrastructure and social and human resource development; and (j) women in development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to give the outcome of the mid-term review the widest publicity to all Member States and in particular to sensitize the heads of the agencies and institutions of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and the donor community to the measures and recommendations contained therein;

3. Requests all States, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs and programmes of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take, as a matter of urgency, concrete and effective measures in order to implement fully the recommendations contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee[2] and to do so in a coordinated manner;

4. Reaffirms the importance of effective follow-up, monitoring and evaluation arrangements for the implementation of the New Agenda at the national, regional and global levels, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to strengthen and improve follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the New Agenda;

5. Recognizes the complementary role of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa in the implementation of the New Agenda, including the mobilization of adequate resources, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, pending the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda in the year 2002, to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review".

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 21 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Angola, Cameroon, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Haiti, Honduras, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/58 F of 12 December 1995 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Distressed by the large number of persons afflicted by the torrential rains and unprecedented flooding in Djibouti in November 1994 and by the significant damage and devastation to property and infrastructure,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is included in the list of least developed countries, are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, in particular cyclical droughts and torrential

[1] A/CONF.147/18, part one.

rains and floods such as those which occurred in 1989 and 1994, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes, as well as of the demobilization programme, requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the real capacity of the country,

Noting with concern that the situation in Djibouti has been made worse by the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and in particular in Somalia, and noting the presence of over 100,000 refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of Djibouti and, on the other, caused serious security problems in the country,

Noting also the difficult economic and financial situation of Djibouti resulting in part from the number of priority development projects that have had to be suspended in view of serious developments in the international situation and in part from the prolonged effects of the previous regional conflicts, notably in Somalia, which have disrupted services, transport and trade and which are draining the State of most of its revenues,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Djibouti has begun to implement the structural adjustment programme, and convinced of the necessity to support that financial recovery programme and to take effective measures to alleviate the consequences, in particular the social consequences, of that adjustment policy, which is in the course of implementation, in order that the country may achieve appreciable economic results,

Noting with gratitude the support provided to relief and rehabilitation operations by various countries and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 July 1996,[2]

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods and the new economic realities of Djibouti, resulting in particular from the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia;

2. Welcomes the implementation by the Government of Djibouti of the structural adjustment programme, and, in that context, appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to respond in an appropriate manner, as a matter of urgency, to the financial and material needs of the country;

3. Requests the donor community to participate actively and generously in the round table on Djibouti which will take place in February 1997 in Brussels in order to help that country to rebuild its economy, restore its basic and social infrastructure and develop its human resources;

[2] A/51/213.

4. Considers that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions require appropriate assistance in the form of financial and material support;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.